HOUSE IS PREPARING TO RESPOND

TO MR. CLEVELAND'S APPEAL.

MONARCH

Open for Business

With the Biggest Stock of GROCERIES and Family Supplies in the city.

PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER

MONARCH SUPPLY CO.

84 E. Washington St.

Holiday Excursions!

Christmas, 1895. New Year, 1896.

BIG 4 ROUTE

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE ROUND TRIP.

Tickets will be sold between all points on the Big Four Route, good going Decem-ber 24, 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896; good returning until January 2, 1896, inclu-sive.

BIG FOUR ROUTE ATLANTA

AND RETURN.

\$14.25 For the Round Trip. \$14.25

For all passenger trains December 19th to 26th, inclusive. Good to return for ten days from date of sale, with privilege of stopover at Chattanooga on return trip. Call at Big Four offices. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1. All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street. GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1. All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street. GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

What We Do and Others Don't

We produce the finest laundry work in the State. We do it at less wear and tear than any other laundry.

Send postal or Phone 249 and have
your linen called for and delivered. THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.

our hand laundering on dress

Cutlery

A beautiful lot of pearl-handle goods for Holiday Presents. LILY & STALNAKER.

\$14.25

December 19 to 26, inclusive,

AND RETURN. TICKETS GOOD TEN BAYS.

- VIA -Pennsylvania Lines

shortest and most direct route through Louisor ticke sand sleeping car space call at offices, lest Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

VANDALIA LINE - FOR -

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH CARS-NO TRANSFER.

Leave Indianapolis 7:30 a. m., 8:10 a. m. 12:40 noon, 11:20 p. m. Arrive Evansville 2:30 p. m., 7:06 p. m., Local sleeping car starting from Indian-apolis on 11:20 p. m. train daily, open to receive passengers 8:30 every night. GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

1891 **BOURBON** RYE, 75 Cents

Full Quarts Will be closed Christmas all day.

POWER & DRAKE. Distributors of Fine Imported and Do-mestic Groceries.

16 North Meridian Street.

Cloudy; cooler.

At the Eleventh Hour

Some Man's Present Is To Be Bought

Then the place to get it is where there is newness, and freshness and brightness, and plenty of giveable things to look at and select from. It's also good to do this early, for popularity has come swiftly to this Christmas Furnishings Department:

• Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas

Natural-wood, English-crook Handles, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50

Umbrella and Cane Sets

\$3.50, \$5, \$7 and \$10. (No Charge for Engraving.)

Closing out all our lines. Great Gift-Bargains at these Prices.

\$8 and \$10 SMOKING JACKETS.... \$5.00 \$12, \$15 and \$18 SMOKING JACKETS \$8.75

Lots and lots of Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckties, and all those nice things that men like to have given

... A Dress Shirt is a happy thought. No man has more ... Shirts than he wants. We sell splendid ones for

... \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and so on.

For the Boys . . .

A Suit-and here are prices that make the buying easy. \$6, \$7 and \$8 KNEE-PANTS SUITS.... \$4.85 \$9, \$10 and \$12 LONG-PANTS SUITS.... \$6.37

If you don't need a Suit for him there's nothing nicer than one of our Nobby Reefers, \$8 and \$9 values, \$5.95. \$6 and \$7 values, \$4.95. \$5 values, \$3.48.

THE BUYERDY

Open this Evening and to-morrow (Christmas) until noon.

AT THE BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

PIANOS

Now going on at Smith & Nixon's old stand, and the Clearance Sale at Pearson's Music House, both stores are crowded with customers making early choice and taking advantage of the sale of

PIANOS REGARDLESS OF

Our competitors have already begun to cry out in alarm at the great success of the biggest PIANO SALE ever inaugurated in the West.

All others in proportion. "No Reserve!" The finest line of Pianos in the world to make selections from, including the famous

STEINWAY, HAZELTON.

Smith & Nixon, Krakauer, Briggs, Blasius, Sterling and other Pianos.

DE ADCORIC MATICEC MOTICE PEAKSUNS MUSIC MUUSE

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Open Evenings Until 9 p. m.

BUILDING AND LOAN. The Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan

Association,

Has moved its Office to Room 505 Indiana Trust Co.

CHRISTMAS

... CIGARS

FINE PIPES. Prices very moderate.

P. L. CHAMBERS. 56 West Washington St .. Entrance Into Bates House Lobby

A RIDICULOUS CLAIM.

British Embassador Asks \$46,000 for an Assault on the Dawsons.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23 .- Governor Holcomb to-day received a letter from Secretary Olney inclosing the request of the British embassador for \$46,000, growing out of the assault of the English family of Dawsons in Nebraska by the McCarty outlaw gang. The Dawsons claim their property was damaged to that extent by the alleged outlaw band. The claim in Nebraska is regarded as not only ridiculous, but absurd. All the property the Dawsons had at the time was contained in a small wagon drawn ably worth \$200. They were attempting to trade horses with Vic McCarty, a local tough and the leader of a gang of rufflans. A free fight resulted, in which the Dawsons soundly thrashed the McCartys, who sought safety in flight. That ended the incident.

Tramps Clubbed.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Dec. 23.-A mixed train of freight and passenger cars on the St. Louis & Paducah railroad was held up to-night by a gang of fifteen or twenty tramps, who refused to allow the train to proceed unless they were taken at the depot in the outer part of the city tramps, who refused to allow the train to proceed unless they were taken aboard. The operator at the depot telegraphed down to the marshal and an engine carried a posse to the scene of the trouble. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued and six of the gang were arrested after they he

DISASTROUS FLOODS. People Forced to Seek Refuge in Tops of Trees.

WAGONER, I. T., Dec. 23 .- The Grandriver flood continues to rise and now averages a depth of seventy to eighty feet in the channel and great desolation is being caused. Houses, wagons and farm animals of all descriptions are seen floating down the torrent. Men and women were found in tree tops to-day, where they had and food. They were rescued by a party in boats. One woman was seen in a wag-on-box going down stream, calling for assistance, but so rapid was the current that nothing could be done for her.

Overflows in Illinois. PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 23 .- The recent heavy rains have caused a break in the Lamarsh dyke and hundreds of acres have been flooded by the Illinois river. About twenty families have been forced to abandon their homes and the loss on farm property will be heavy.

CARROLTON, Ill., Dec. 23.-The re cent heavy rains have caused a general overflow of the low lands along the Illinois river in this county. About 2,000 acres of corn on the Hartwell ranch is under water, pesides several hundred acres on the White

Cycler Berlo's Record.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23 .- Peter Berlo to-day took one and one-fourth second Gardner's world's record for the mile and placed the record at 1:40 3-5, instead of 1:42 2-5. He was paced by a quad for onethird of a mile and by a quint for the re-mainder of the mile. Eight of his pacemakers fainted and four of them were uninsclous for ten minutes. Since comin here two weeks ago Berlo has establishe following world's records: One mile 1:40 3-5; three-quarters, 1:17; two-thirds 1:07 1-5; three miles, 5:50 4-5; four miles 7:50; five miles, 9:51 2-5; one mile, competition, 1:50 2-5. Having got the world's mile record, for which he has been trying for ten weeks at Louisville, Nashville and elsewhere, Berlo will leave to-morrow for New

National Academy of Design. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-The fourteenth nutumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design was opened to-day. The attend-ance was good, but composed principally of art students. There are over nine hundred pictures on exhibition. Prominent among er and Bruce Cane. Charles W. Eaton's "At the Close of an October Day" and Henry Mosler's "Broken Sabot" received very favorable comment.

Ways and Means Committee Perfects a Plan for Raising Revenue and Maintaining the Reserve. TWO KINDS OF BOND ISSUES UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF FIVE-YEAR COIN THREE PER CENTS., the interest-bearing debt without removing the active agent for weakening the reserve, And a \$50,000,000 Issue of One-Year Two Per Cent. Treasury Certifi-

INCREASE IN THE TARIFF PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE-RAISING PART OF THE PLAN.

Both Bills to Be Passed This Week-Chance that Senators Will Adopt Them-Democratic Proposition.

cates of Indebtedness Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The House Reublicans will introduce on the day after Christmas, and pass within the week, two bills in response to President Cleveland's crease the revenue; the other a financial plan to maintain the gold reserve and prevent alleged existing trouble with the greenbacks. This party plan has been perfected by two meetings of the Republican members of the ways and means committee; the first held Saturday night, with the co-operation of Speaker Reed and other leaders: the second this afternoon. Although strong efforts were made to preserve secrecy concerning the details of the plan, its features have been obtained from unquestionable authority. The tariff bill is entitled, "A bill to increase the revenues and prevent deficits in the treasury," and will go into effect when signed by the President, if he signs it, and will remain in effect until Aug. 1, 1898, when, by its provisions, its operation will cease. Its items follow:

A duty on wool of 60 per cent, of the Mc-Kinley law rates. A compensatory duty on woolen goods of

60 per cent. of the McKinley act rates. A duty of 60 per cent. of the rate of 1890

An increase of 25 per cent. from the Wilson-Gorman act rates on cereal breadstuffs. dairy products and live stock and poultry. A horizontal increase of 15 per cent. from the Wilson-Gorman rates on all other sched- plans. ules, with the provision that in no case shall the duty exceed the McKinley rates, except where the Wilson-Gorman rates exceed those of the McKinley rates. TWO ISSUES OF BONDS

The second bill will provide for two issues of bonds. The first will be an unlimited amount of 3 per cent. five-year coin bonds to protect the gold reserve, with the provision that the currency redeemed by the proceeds shall not be paid out for current of the government are in excess of the revenues (which, it is expected, they will not be if the first bill is in operation.) In addition, the second bill will provide for onethe Secretary of the Treasury to meet curbe offered for sale at the subtreasuries and | been made. In view of the urgency of the depositories of the government. It is possible, also, that there may be added to this bill a plan to increase the currency by authorizing national banks to issue circulation to the par value of all the government bonds

The plan outlined above was not agreed on without much reconciliation of differences and compromises, but the leaders are assured that both bills will pass the House without material opposition, having made a thorough canvass by State delegations, and after which he would ask the House to adthere are strong hopes that the Senate will journ over Christmas day. "On Thursact on them favorably. Saturday night's meeting showed a general sentiment in fabill, but reasons were advanced to-day which led to the division of the tariff and bond issues. Several Western free silver Republicans held a conference during the day and decided to oppose any bill containing bond features. Their votes will be cast against the bond bill, but it is expected that it will draw enough votes from the Democratic side to offset the Republican defection. On the other hand the tariff bill probably will be passed by a strict party vote. By a similar method the House Republicans hold some hopes that their plan can carry in the Senate, mustering all of the Republican and two Populist votes for the tariff bill and a combination of Republicans and Democrats for the bond bill. although the supposed free silver majority been for thirty-six hours without shelter of the Senate makes the success of the second bill much more doubtful

LEADERS OPPOSED TO A CAUCUS. There have been conferences of Republicans from both houses preliminary to the present plan, so that it is not altogether the product of Speaker Reed. Among the rank and file of the House Republicans there is a movement to hold a caucus Thursday morning to pass upon the bills, but the leaders look on the caucus with distrust, for combinations may be formed to change the tariff features, and once the special interests find the doors to tariff changes open much time is likely to be consumed. To all of the members who have come to him to-day to secure consideration for the particular interests of their constituents Chairman Dingley has replied that the bill under consideration was not a tariff bill, but a temporary revenue bill. The same argument has been used in committee with those members who opposed the horizontal raise of 15 per cent., on the ground that it was opposed to the protection theory. The advance on live stock and cereal breadstuffs was secured by the efforts of members from the Northwest and is intended in part as a reply, said one committeeman, to the charge that Republican tariff measures favored the manufacturer rather than the farmer.

How much debate will be allowed has not been decided, but not more than two days at most is planned. The bill will be laid before the Democratic members of the committee Thursday morning, and be introduced in the House that day, with a rule to limit debate and bring a vote not later than Friday night. On this point the remark is attributed to Speaker Reed, "This House is no debating school," and arguments for longer debate will meet with the response that the bills are emergency bills, which should be passed at once if at all.

The Democrats will oppose unanimously, stated, however, that he would protect the longer debate will meet with the fore an opportunity had been given it to comply with the President's recommendation. The President has himself repeatedly in police. mark is attributed to Speaker Reed, "This House is no debating school," and arguresponse that the bills are emergency bills,

so far as can be ascertained, the revenue bill. Both the silver and anti-silver Democrats assert that there is no necessity for an increase in the revenues, as they claim that the available cash in the treasury over and above the gold reserve is amply sufficient to meet any deficiencies that may occur for the next two years, when they expect the receipts from the the present tariff law to equal or to exceed the expenditures, Up to this point Democrats seem to agree. As to an authorization for coin bonds they differ. The gold men would be willing to vote for bonds, preferably for gold bonds, to fortify the reserve, but they point out that in their opinion no bond will meet the situation. The trouble, they declare, is the existence of the greenbacks, which can be used to pump gold out of the treasury, and, unless their redemption and retirement is provided for by the gold purchased with bonds, the result would simply be to increase It is not improbable that some of the Democrats will offer as a substitute a comprehensive plan for the retirement of the greenbacks, including an authorization for an issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds for that purpose, and the reduction of the tax on national bank circulation and the increase of currency to be issued on deposits of bonds from 90 to 100 per cent. This latter, they say, would increase the national banking system and prevent a contraction of the currency. The silver Democrats, of course, are opposed to bonds to increase the gold reserve and will resist the measure reported by the Republicans both on that and tariff grounds. The silver Democrats of the House, after discussing the situation, have about decided to offer as an amendment or substitute for the bill a joint resolution making it mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver when the gold reserve falls below a certain point. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, will probably offer the

resolution. RESOLVED NOT TO ADJOURN. When the ways and means committee cf the House met this morning thirteen members were present. By way of reply to President Cleveland's request that Congress should not adjourn a resolution was presented by Mr. Payne, of New York. It declared that it was the sense of the committee that it was inexpedient for the two houses to adjourn for the holiday recess, and that further consideration of the motion for a holiday adjournment should be postponed for the present. Mr. Dingley was authorized to make a statement to the House. Mr. Payne's resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the committee. There was a general feeling among members, partly inspired by the news from Wall street, that the worst of the business disturbance engineered by the war flurry

Several House committees which attempted to organize to-day were unable to get quorums. The attendance on the floor was smaller than for several days past, many members having evidently gone home for Christmas. These developments gave rise to some apprehension that the House might find it difficult to muster a quorum the day after Christmas, but the importance of the legislation on foot, it is believed, will spur members to forego their holiday

When the House opened the Speaker announced that by an inadvertence in the announcement of committees on Saturday the name of Mr. Tracey (Rep.), of Missouri, had been omitted from the committee on naval affairs. After a brief argument and objection from Mr. Crisp in behalf of the minority against the chairmen of the three election committees referring the elections contests, the Speaker ended the matter by making a concession and referring the contests one to each committee in regular DINGLEY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, then took the floor. The committee on ways and means, he said, had met this morning and had unanimously decided, in view of the President's special message to Congress on Friday and the circumstances surrounding it, that it would not be appropriate that the two houses should adjourn until a proper response had matter, he deemed it proper to say that the committee had already entered on the preparation of a bill or bills. While he was not prepared to say now when those bills would be ready, he was certain that they would not be presented to the House before Thursday. It was important that members of the House who had gone home under the impression that the usual holiday recess would be held should be present when the report of the ways and means com-mittee was made, and it was proper that they should have an opportunity to return. He would ask the House to meet tomorrow for the purpose of agreeing on the distribution of the President's message, day," he concluded, "we hope that the House will make a response to the urgent request of the President and take some action which will relieve the situation in which the country finds itself." (Applause.)
Then, at 12:28, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Representative Beach, of Ohio, will introduce a bill in the House to-morrow providing that duties imposed by the tariff laws of the United States shall not apply to food products and raw materials from such nations as may make equivalent reciprocal concessions in favor of merchanlise imported from the United States. The President, after the passage of this act, is directed to, through the proper diplomatc agents of the government, to negotiate commercial arrangements upon such basis, with any and all foreign governments. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any article upon which an export tax is

banking and currency held a meeting to-day ted several requests for ormulated several formation to the Controller of Currency to be used in the preparation of the currency bill that will be prepared after the holidays. Among the inquiries is one calling on the Controller of Currency for in-formation as to the relative stability of large and small banks. Mr. Walker, the chairman of the committee, expects the bill reported to follow closely the lines of the bill he offered in the last Congress which provided for an extension of the national banking system and the issue of circulation against deposits of greenbacks.

Indiana Members Must Return. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Representatives Hanly and Tracewell, who had gone home for the holidays, have been summoned by telegraph to return at once. Every Republican member will be expected to be in his seat on Thursday, when the ways and means committee reports its bill. It is the programme to pass the bill under a sus-pension of rules, and the rules can only be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT WILL WAIT. No Bonds Will Be Issued Until Con-

gress Shows Its Hand. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-It can be stated on authority that the rumor which has gained some currency to the effect that the President had decided to announce another bond issue at once and that this conclusion had been reached at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, is without foundation in fact. The only members of the Cabinet who saw the President yesterday were Secretary Lamont, who had just returned to the city and called to pay his respects. and, later in the day, Secretary Olney and Secretary Carlisle. The general situation was discussed informally, but the question of an immediate issue of bonds was not considered. Indeed, it is stated that in view of the President's very recent mes-sage to Congress asking for legislation

public credit at whatever cost should the necessities of the situation require, but at the present moment it is argued such necessities have not arisen. Moreover it is doubted whether, in view of the present state of the money market at home and abroad, a large loan could be floated except at a great sagrifica to the governexcept at a great sacrifice to the govern-ment. Nor is the danger of large with-drawals of gold for export regarded as be-ing so imminent now as under the conditions which have prevailed at times dur-ing the past several years. With money at 25 per cent. it is not seen how exporters can afford to make any shipments of gold, and for this reason the apprehension large withdrawals which were predicted before the break in the market occurred is no longer felt. There seems to be, however, no reasonable doubt that, should heavy gold shipments be resumed, and Congress fail to pass any remedial legislation, the President would act on the authority he already has and issue bonds to any amount which the situation might justify. But until these contingencies have arisen it is stated most positively that no ac-

The Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Telegrams from the subtreasury at New York, received by the Secretary of the Treasury, announce that \$150,000 in gold was to-day withdrawn by national banks and \$799,000 was paid out over the counter in exchange for legal tenders, making the total withdrawals for the day \$949,000, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$67,569,943. No gold was withdrawn for export.

ALL FEARS ALLAYED

NO FURTHER DANGER OF A STOCK PANIC AT NEW YORK.

Clearing House Committee of the Exchange Has Decided to Issue Certificates as in 1893.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.-The panic in Wall street has passed away. It was announced on the Stock Exchange to-day that the had decided to issue certificates, as upon former occasions, and this, it was known, would exert a decidedly beneficial effect in averting trouble if any were impending. The personnel of the clearing-house loan committee is the same as it was in 1893. It consists of Presidents Frederick D. Tappen, chairman of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, Fourth National; H. W. Cannon, Case National; Williams, Chemical: Perkins, Importers' and Traders', and Nash, Corn Exchange. The certificates will be issued at 6 per cent. and commission of 1-16. No applications for certificates had been received from any of the banks. The scheme of clearing-house certificates, which originated in the panic of 1873 and was adopted in the panics of 1884, 1890 and 1893, is simply a plan for union be-tween the clearing-house banks. Each indi-vidual bank needing the certificates puts up abundant collateral, while the certificates hemselves are the obligations of the entire association of New York banks, making them unquestioned security. This combination prevents the weaker banks from being pressed, and in turn enables them to deal market. The scheme, however, does not protect or render assistance to banks that are actually insolvent. Loan certificates will be issued up to 75 per cent. of the value of the securities. Heretofore the clearingouse banks have acted slowly in the issue of certificates, and the complaint was made that the evil had been wrought before remedial action was taken. The promptness of the present action has stimulated the rally in the market and has had great weight in influencing a revival of purchases of our se-

curities for foreign account to-day.

The firm of Gould, Hall & Co. suspended to-day as a result of the slump in the stock market Friday and Saturday. The firm is a small one, and the announcement of their suspension had no effect on 'Change. Howard K. Burras, stock broker, at 15 Broad street, whose suspension was announced on Saturday, has made an assignment for the tenefit of creditors to Leonard G. Vail. James Walsh & Son, members of the Con-solidated Exchange, who do a money and bullion business on a small scale, have suspended. The suspension of H. L. Langhmar has also been announced. The

London Money Market. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- The Evening Post's

financial cablegram: LONDON, Dec. 23.—American securities were less panicky to-day, perhaps, but with no material change. The fluctuations were violent, but at the close they were above the lowest. The rush to sell bonds is still very great. All the other markets were flat

closing flat.

PREMIER GREENWAY ISSUES AN AD-DRESS TO MANITOBANS.

Legislature Dissolved and an Elec-Question the Issue.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 23.-The Mani-

toba Legislature has been dissolved and an appeal to the country will be made on the school issue. Polling will take place on Jan. 15, and the new house meets Jan. 25. Premier Greenway, in an address on the issue, says: "I assert that our people are perfectly competent to deal with their own educational concerns, and I resent the imputation that they have treated any portion of the community with injustice or in a spirit of intolerance. I protest against the proposed action of the Dominion government in inviting Parliament to destroy our school system without investigation and in ignorance of the circumstances."

Continuing, the Premier says: "The menacing attitude assumed by the Dominion ent with reference to the educaional legislation of the province has made it necessary to take the sense of electors upon the question thus forced upon them. On the 21st of March last the Dominion Privy Council hastily issued a remedial order which commanded the Legislature of Manitoba to restore the separate school system as it existed prior to 1890. To this the Legislature declined to assent. On the 8th day of July last Mr. Foster, speaking for the Dominion government in the House of Commons, stated that a communication would be sent to the Manitoba government to ascertain whether the settlement of the school question could be made, and, in event of a refusal, a session of the Dominion Parliament would be called to meet, not later than the first Thursday in January next, when the Dominion government would in-troduce and press to a 'conclusion' such legislation as would afford an adequate measure of relief, based upon the lines of judgment of the Imperial Privy Council and the remedial order of the 21st of March, 395. A similar statement was made about the same time in the Senate by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Premier of the Dom-From the utterances of the Dominion Cabinet, and from the facts known to all who have watched the controversy, is is clear that nothing short of a separate denominational system of schools will be accepted as an adequate measure of relief. To the ommunication forwarded in pursuance of government of the 27th of July last, invitng the Manitoba government to take such action as would remedy the alleged grievances of the minority, we have replied. definitely and positively rejecting the pro-posal to re-establish separate schools in any form and expressing the intention to uphold the present uniform nonsectarian system. As the federal Parliament is about to be asked to legislate upon this subject, it is of the utmost importance that the views of the electors of the province should be clearly and unmistakably expressed. If your votes are overwhelmingly in favor of the stand taken by the government, there is no doubt that the views of the members of the Dominion Parliament will be materially affected thereby and coercive legis-lation may be altogether averted."

The people of Winnipeg are greatly ex-cited over the announcement of the election dates to-day, and there wil be hot fighting in political circles during the next three

WHAT THE VENEZUELAN COMMIS-SION WILL BE EXPECTED TO DO.

Secretary Olney Likely to Give Great Britain a Chance to Present Her Side of the Case.

COMMISSIONERS NOT NAMED

NO ANNOUNCEMENTS UNTIL ACCEP-TANCES ARE RECEIVED.

Appointment of Chief Justice Fuller Again Discussed by the Gossips at the National Capital.

WAR AND ANTI-WAR TALK

EXPRESSIONS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN ON THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Resolutions Adopted by Various Organizations-Protest from the American Peace Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Three or four of the officers of the Cabinet were engaged in conferences at intervals throughout the day. In the morning Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont and Herbert spent some time at the White House and during the afternoon visits were exchanged between Secretaries Olney, Lamont and Carlisle. The impression is that in addition to talking over the financial conditions they are interested in the personnel of the Venezuelan commission. It is believed that the President is in communication with some of the persons whom he would be pleased to have undertake the work, but, in advance of their acceptance of membership, their names will not be made public and consequently the composition of the commission is purely speculative at this time. Chief Justice Fuller was a caller at the State Department today, which gave rise to gossip as to the probability of his appointment. The feeling is growing that talk of a report by next April was premature, as it is said that men of the standing of those consent to rush through a case of this magnitude. The understanding is that the headquarters of the commission will be at Washington, and that the main sessions will be

Contrary to the general impression, it is the belief in well informed circles that the commission will go very thoroughly into the British side of the question, not confining itself to the ex parte case as presented by Venezuela. It is said this can be accomplished without a direct participation of Great Britain in the deliberations. There is no doubt of the refusal of the British to make formal recognition of the commission, nor is it likely that the British view of the subject will be voluntarily presented as evidence. But, as a matter of justice, and to having looked at only one side of the case, it is believed the United States will take the initiative to secure from the Britsh Foreign Office a statement of the British case. In the absence of a request the British Foreign Office would not voluntarily submit in extenso the British case, although Lord Salisbury's summary of it is taken in the diplomatic quarters as a tender of readiness to support it with details should the United

On the other hand, the Venezuelan side of

the controversy is ready to be offered as soon as the commission meets. While it includes voluminous documents, maps, etc., in to-day, especially Brazilians, on sales from cludes voluminous documents, maps, etc., in Paris. At Paris the Bourse was unsettled, the archives at Caracas, the essential points at issue bring the Venezuelan case within a comparatively small compass. It consists in substance, of two parts, one showing Venezuela's rights and the other pointing out the weakness of the British claims. In the first division is the original map of the Schomburg line, taken from the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, August, 1880. Lord Aberdeen's line is shown from his original note to the Venezuelan minister, Dr. Fortique, in 1884. Lord Granville's line is shown from the memorandum given by him to the Venezuelan minister to England, Dr. Rojas, in 1881. Lord Rosebery's line is shown by the original of his note to General Guzman Blanco, in 1886. The altered Schomburg line is shown by the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, April, 1896. Lord Salisbury's line is shown by a map issued in 1830, taken from a communication from Sir T. H. Sanderson, believed to have been acting under Lord Salisbury's direction and addressed to the Venezuelan agent in London. In the second part of the Venezuelan case will be a statement showing, it is asserted, that England's claim did not originate until 1814, when she acquired 20,000 square miles from the Dutch; that Sir Robert Schomburg increased this to 60,000 square miles; that it grew to 76,000 square miles by 1885, and jumped to a claim of 109,000 miles in the year following. From the British standpoint this second half of the Venezuelan case is based on a misapplication of the Schomburg line, which was drawn as a convenience to fix the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of British Guiana and without any purpose of making a boundary line for British Guiana. Now that Congress has authorized the

appointment of the Venezuelan commission and the subject is again one for executive treatment, it is believed that Secretary Olney will formally acknowledge the receipt of Lord Salisbury's two notes and, perhaps, take occasion, as a matter of courtesy, formally to advise the British government of the course which this government intends to pursue, supplementing it, perhaps, by a request to be put in possession of evidence within the control of the British Foreign Office respecting the boundary line.

Reprenesentative Beach, of Obio, to-morrow will introduce the following bill, authorizing the President of the United States to call an international conference: "Be it enacted, etc., that the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to invite the governments of the other American republics to appoint plenipotentiaries, with full power, to meet in conference in the city of Washington within one year from the approval of this act. for the formal acceptance and declaration of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of international law. "Section 2.—That any government may

appoint as many plenipotentiaries as it may elect, but in the determination of questions before the conference no government shall have more than one vote Section 3.-That the President be and he hereby is authorized to designate the Secretary of State as the plenipotentiary

on the part of the United States and that the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United and the same shall be disbursed un-